Southern Mon in Northern Armies-An Alterpative of Duty or Self-Interest-R. H. of His Early Life and the Record of His

(By a Member of His Military Family.) Those officers of the army and navy of the United States who in 1861-62 were a diversion by assailing the position in called upon to sever their connection his front, which was handsomely done. with the service of which they were justly proud, and to which all of their youth and most of their mature years had been never been. None could be sent, and devoted, constituted a brave and gallant reluctantly he had to withdraw to his band. They thought little of politics. Many of them had been for years separated from home ties, and now, by the action of their States, they were confronted by a question of duty on the one hand and on the other of yielding up their own interests and their love for the banner under which many of them had won renown in the past. A DELICATE OUTSTION

They had been educated firm believers in the doctrine of States' Rights; they felt their allegiance first due to their States, but to obey her call meant for them the sacrifice of hopes of a life-time, and to some want and poverty, in place of a comfortable support, of which they had reasonable assurance. All must be surrendered or else they must be deaf to the call which was imperative and left no option. How few hesitated, and those who put duty, as they sawit, above all else, surely deserved much from their

One of this number is the subject of this little sketch. Born in Sumter county, in the State of South Carolina, of old and honorable ancestry, reared on the soil of that State, there he received his early education. Sent thence to West Point he graduated in the class of 1842, and was appointed a brevet 2d lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons, United States Army. In the Mexican war he served with his regiment and was brevetted for gallantry. After its termination his principal duty was in the distant West. At Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, he was doing light duty, and hoping for promotion some When the war between the States became a certainty, though so far away, the call of the State to arms in her defence was immediately obeyed. He resigned his commission in the United States Army, hastened home and tendered his sword to the Governor of South Carolina, and was appointed colonel of the 1st regiment of State Troops, then on Sullivan's Island. The lieutenantcolonel of this regiment was another son of South Carolina, who was soon appointed a brigadier general in the army of the Confederate States, and whose life's blood was poured out at Manassas, while bearing the brunt of the battle, and urging his troops to emulate the steadiness of Jackson's heroes, "standing like a stone wall." When Barnard E. Bee died the State lest a son whose ability and devotion to her cause would have been a bright and shining light, and whose record would have proved him the peer of the worthicst of those whose swords flashed in her defence. ANDERSON AS A COLONEL.

Pecaliarly modest and retiring, almost self-depreciating in disposition, the quiet, unobtrusive colonel, who doubted his ability to be of much service, except as commander of a small body of the arm to which he had been accustomed, was destined in a few short months to be known throughout Gen. Lee's army as fullest confidence of that great commander, and the love and admiration of as gallant a division of horoes as ever

A PROFUSE OF GREATER THINGS. At Williamsburg Richard H. Anderson was imporarily in command of Longstreet's division, of which his own brigade (afterwards Jenkins's) formed a part. There those who knew the man and relied on his courage and skill first had assurance that their expectations would not be disappointed. At Seven Pines Anderson's brigade

won the admiration of the army; it pierced the enemy's line and captured

Gen. Casey's camp.

Of this charge Gen. Johnston wrote that R. H. Anderson's brigade of South Carolinians bore a prominent part in the contest. At one time outflanked and almost surrounded, he not only averted its danger by masterly mancenvring, but held the ground he had won. IN THE THICK OF THE FRAY.

During the seven days of battle around Richmond-Anderson was in the thick of the fray. At blood-stained Gaines' farm he was conspicuous. There, as night approached, and McClellan still held the plateau around the house, Longstreet rode up to Anderson and said that the position must be carried before night and that his brigade was the last he had to send. This was not pleasant tidings to wearied troops who had been fighting for twelve hours, but Anderson promptly answered, "If any one brigade can do it mine can." In a short time McClellan was driven from his last vantage ground and the "masterly change of base" was a forced necessity. GOING UP HIGHER.

Anderson was now promoted and had to part with his old brigade. His division, composed of brigades from Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, which had not previously seen much active service, soon proved itself worthy or its gallant commander, and gained a reputation second to none in the army. With it he had a place at the Second Manassas. Thence he led it into Maryland, where, by daring audacity, he assisted in holding Franklin's hosts in check at Pleasant Valley until Harper's Ferry surrendered, and then hurried back to the aid of Gen. Lee's attenuated army at Sharpsburg. In that battle Anderson was severely wounded, but retained the command of his division untithe crisis had passed, when he was lifted from his horse fainting from loss of

At Fredericksburg his position was to the left of Marye's Hill, where Burnside was expected to make his attack, who, however, made his fight further to the right. His infantry was not engaged, but his batteries did good service.

AN OBSTINATE POEMAN. For the remainder of the winter Anderson's command remained near Frede ricksburg. Two of his brigades held United States Ford, where Hooker crossed the Rapahannock, and then advanced on Chancellorsville. The two brigades were reinforced by a third and Anderson | canvass, and arguing against the declarain person. With this small force he obstinately contested every inch of ground and delayed Hooker's advance until Jackson could bring up his troops, who at once assumed the offensive and pressed Hooker back to Charcellorsville. While Jackson's famous fank movement was in progress, Anderson held Lee's centre. The battle was terrific, as Hooker again and again tried to break through the thir The woods screened the wear ness of the Confederate line, which was so fearfully stretched, in order to cover the necessary ground, that in some places the men were six feet apart; yet Hooker bon Republican organs and was held to his position until Jackson ers, will be only a memory. could strike the fatal blow. ANOTHER RICHMOND.

Hooker had hardly been defeated when Ledgewick crossed the river at Freder-leasons on the instrument to each pur-discovered the skeleton of a human threatening Gen. Lee's rear. He was chaser. In the watch trade at least one being, an old rusty tin box, part of a first checked at Salem Church. Ander-son's tired troops had been fighting for five days and nights, but when Gen. Lee called apon them, they cheerfully coun- under very low expenses. This is done termarched and drove Sedgewick across | by inducing citizens to get up clubs of the river. Anderson, in a marked man- such a size that each week's instalments dezvous of a gang of desperadoes during ner, received Gen. Lee's thanks for the pay for a watch, and one member gets the late war. heroic conduct of his veterans, and was one every week. The man who estabrecommended for a lieutenant general's lishes the club also gets a watch for his commission

E. -

The second crossing of the Potomac

soon followed, and the buttle of Gettysburg. Anderson took no part in the battle of the first day. On the second his division, except one brigade which had been ordered to report to Longstreet confronted Cemetery Hill, which he was ordered to charge when Longstreet's fire reached his right flank. This it never did, but Longstreet's attack being hard pressed, Anderson was ordered to make The works were carried, and had it been possible to send him even two brigades of supports, the battle of the third had original position. The division felt this ulse keenly, and it was stated that its ack had never before been turned to the foe. It went into battle about 6,000 strong; the morning after it mustered less than 4,000. With the army it reshort campaign at Bristow Station, re Meade advanced to Mine Run it marched to meet him, but Meade retired without an engagement. The rest of that winter was passed around Orange Court House. THE CAMPAIGN OF '64.

Early in the spring Grant opened the campaign of 1864. On the 5th of May Anderson was guarding the fords of the Rapidan against cavalry. After the bat tle of that day orders were sent him to rejoin Gen. Lee, but they were not received. Assuming the responsibility, without orders as he supposed, because he knew he must be wanted, he marched until near daylight of the 6th, and reached the neighborhood of the battlefield most opportunely. At dawn of that day, Grant having run over some of the force in his front was pushing up the road, endeavoring to gain Gen. Lee's rear. Kershaw and Anderson, coming from different directions, reached the field about the same time, and Grant's efforts were soon repulsed. During this day Longstreet was severely wounded, and Anderson, by his request, was transferred in command of the 1st (Longstreet's.) THE MEED OF MERIT.

That night he marched to Spotsylvania C. H., reaching it in time to frustrate Grant's efforts to seize the heights. He was promoted lieutenant general and his commission dated the 6th of May, 1864; thus he was the officer of highest rank from his State. The battles of Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor followed the constant fighting by night and day until Petersburg was reached; in all these Anderson led the 1st corps. When Longstreet had sufficiently recovered to resume command of his troops Anderson relieved Beauregard, who had been ordered to James. With this new command he held the lines immediately in frout of Petersburg, until towards the spring of 1865, and then relinquished them to Gordon, and took his place on Gen. as now, Li Hung Chang, viceroy at Tien-Lee's right flank.

ANDERSON'S LAST BATTLE. When Grant broke through those lines Anderson opposed him as best he could, gaining a temporary advantage at Gravily Run; but the end was fast approachand exhausted, starving men could do no more. At Church Crossing a part of his corps under Pickett was badly out New York and arrived at Pekin in April up, and on the 6th of April he fought his last battle, when his corps, reduced to a mere handful, could not stand against the heavy numbers opposed to it. FIGHTING FROM FIRST TO LAST.

Anderson was with the Army of Northgive a full account of his career and of that of his brigade, division and corps would necessitate a history of Gen. Lee's grand army and fill volumes.

The war was over, the South defeated, and place was not in her gift for those sons who had been educated for a military life and who had surrendered all, save honor, in her cause. Anderson returned to the home of his boyhood, impoverished and without resources, to struggle on in the effort to gain a meagre support. Utterly unsuited to this new life as he was success was a bare possibil-

Disasters followed, and this old hero of countless battles was reduced to absolute want, and on the verge of despair. Still none heard a murmur from him; he had done the best he knew how, and in the cause of duty was content to suffer; but better times were coming. The State could not always remain in the robber's clutch or under the oppressor's heel; her sons attained at last the control of her affairs, and a smell office in her gift was | been made to have that hallowed name inprovided for Anderson's immediate wants. scried in the charter of our liberties. But The dawn for him seemed to be breaking. but before these hopes could be realized Anderson was summoned to rest. He it is inscribed in the hearts of our people, fell at his post with all his armor on. A and especially of our rulers. I would stroke of apoplexy terminated his life, in rather sail under the guidance of an expe stroke of apoplexy terminated his life, in the 58th year of his age, on the 25th of June, 1879, and on the 28th (Carolina's day), he was laid away in the old graveyard of St. Helena Church at Beaufort,

THE WARRIOR'S WARPARE O'ER. The historian will record his military life and perhaps tell how the men trusted and revered the man, how the great Lee again and again gave expression to the confidence he reposed in him. The us just things." friends who knew him in life will remember the amiability of his temper, his lion-like courage, coupled with the modesty of woman; his sincerity and guilelessness, which caused him to think no evil; his patience under misfortune. his unbounded patriotism, his reliability in emergencies, his willingness to take grave responsibility, even though the honor and rewards were for others, and with one consent will accord to his memory the proud place it deserves in the annals of his people.

They Are Passing Away.

The extent to which the leaders is the onfederacy have passed away is only appreciated when the roll is called, as has gusta, Ga., in a recent address before the Georgia Confederate Survivors' Association. The Constitution of the Confederate States was signed by forty-nine delegates, thirty seven of whom are dead. The President survives, but Vice President Stephens died our years ago. Of three who held the portfolio of State in the Cabinet, all are dead: of five Secretaries of War, all; of two Secretaries of the Treasury, one; of four Attorney Generals, two, and the one Secretary of the Navy; while the sole Postmaster General, Mr. Reagan, is still very much alige, as he proved by taking the Besighestump for prohibition in the recent Texas tion on the other side of his old chief. Of thirteen Commissioners accredited to repre-sent the Confederacy abroad, ten are dead. There were five men who bore rank as full Generals in the army, of whom Johnston and Beauregard alone survive; twenty-one Lieutenant Generals, of whom eleven are dead; one hundred Major Generals, of whem fifty-five are dead; and four hundred and eighty. Brigadier Generals, of whom Col. Jones thinks that considerably more than half are dead. Each year makes serious inroads upon the survivors, and it will not be so very long before the examination an immense underground bon Republican organs and stump speak covered. The party procured torches

I trouble.

A COLORED FINANCIER. The Procy of an American Negro who is Said to A Survivors' Association for Richiand County

Have Originated the Mitkiewicz Banking

gentleman who has resided twenty-six Chica, and who has just arrived at San prisco, said to a reporter: The syndicate in which Mitchiewicz is stonished the financial autocrats had its composing it. There were in the throng in the brain of an American colored old Confederate Colonels, Majors, Captains. nau, George A. Butler. The father of this igantic banking scheme is the son of negro rents and was born in Washington, D. the French legation at Paris in a humble twenty years ago. When Anson (Butler spoke French and German fluently crossed the Potomac and, excepting the and had had some knowledge of Chinese He went with the American Ambassador and how quietly and patiently these men mained in camp until December. When to Pekin, where he held a position as had borne their part in the hard struggles attachee to the United States Legation. His aptitude for acquiring foreign tongues was so great that after a short residence in Pekin he mastered the mandarin Chinese. "When Burlingame left Perkin, Butler decided to remain in the country, where he had managed to obtain influence among requested to act as secretary. financial magnates. He was appointed to the position of warehouse keeper for the five members be appointed to draft a con- of the brain that ails him. well-known firm of Russell & Co., of Shanghai, owners of the fleet of merchant

steemers called the Shanghai Navigation Company.' The position occupied by Butler was most responsible, and the highest confidence was reposed in his business abilities. The Russell steamers were sold to Chinese business men, and the company was subsequently known as the 'Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company.' The new company did not retain the services of Butler, but in a short time they found that they were being plundered by their own the firm had been involved.

from the 3d corps (A. P. Hill's) and put having the fleet of steamers transferred to distress requiring it, and provision for an American company, hurriedly organized for the purpose, and with stars and stripes flying, the ships continued unmolested by the French to ply between other ports and Shanghai. At the close of the war the num, payable quarter y. steamers were retransferred to a company of Chinese merchants, and the business reputation of Butler was further enhanced. The Chinese government was hard up, and through the negotiations of Butler, a loan of a million taels was successfully floated, with the aid of foreign banks at Shanghai. Butler made an American and European tour. He went to London, where he was well received by the Marquis Tseng, Chinese ambassador at the court of St. "In the course of that visit to London

was hatched the gigantic scheme which has surprised the financiers of the world. The chief promoters of the syndicate were then, Tsin and Kee Chung, the wealthlest and most intelligent of the great Chinese merchants at Shanghai. In the autumu of last year the Marquis Tseng left London for Chica, and Butler at the same time left unanimously: London for New York for the purpose of pulling wires at that place. After making has since usen demonstrated to have satisfactory arrangements, he left of this year. He was admitted to the deilous of the Imperial Council, and

suldenly disappeared and retured to a granted by the Chinese goverment owed, and the connection of Mitkiewicz ern Virginia from early in 1862 to the with the scheme came prominently before end, was never absent from his command the parameter is now 52 years of age, and is forth that inasmuch as many of the memark in color. He dresses with the

he Faubough St. Germain.

Cardinal Gibbons on the populitation.

Says the New York Sun: Cardinal Giboons laid the corner stone of a new church (St. Jerome's) in South Baltimore this afternoon. His Eminence was assisted in the ceremodies by Mgre. McColgan, vicar general of the diocese, and the Rev. Dr. John S. Foley. After the work had been blessed the Cardinal preached a sermon to the immease throng of people who had gathered o take part in or witness the ceremonies. His subject was: "The over-ruling providence of God and the government of the "vsical and moral world." Among other hings he said:

"We should recognize the hand of God not only in the government of the physical universe, but also in the moral government of the world. Complaints have sometimes seen made in certain quarters that the name of God does not occur in the Constitution of the United States, and attempts have we need not be over-anxious to have this name written in the Constitution so long as rienced captain than put my trust in the figurenced at the prow of the ship; and so long as our rulers recognize the controlling influence of Providence in the government of the ship of State, we need not inscribe the name on the prow of the vessel. But if the framers of the Constitution did not and who has long consented her identive insert the name of God in that instrument, they nevertheless had devout faith in the a moment to convince reflecting people that they guidance of a superintending Providence the ruling sovereign of England may posby whom kings reign and lawgivers give

A Battle with a Monster Snake.

Richard Engleston, residing in the town f Tienna, Wis., had a tarilling experience with a large spotted adder, which would have proven fatal had not assistance ar

Eagleston is an old man, 80 years of age and paralyzed on one side. He was driving near his farm, accompanied by his daugh-ter, when he saw in front of him, coiled up in the roadway, a large spotted adder, which as the team advanced evinced no disposition to move aside. Eagleston was afraid to drive over it lest his horses might receive poisonous wounds, and therefore alighted to drive it away. As he approached the venomous creature it became ery angry, and, darting forward viciously. in a twinkling entwined itself spirally around the old and almost helpless man. It darted its fangs into its victim's trousers' eg, but fortunately did not reach the flesh. The terrified daughter, fearing to attack the monster herself, quickly hastened away and gave the alarm at the nearest farm-

house. Several men immediately ran to the res cue, and after a severe struggle, in which the snake fought desperately, succeeded in killing the greature and releasing the old and face was purple from the conlitening folds of the monster. acking bones from the terrible pressure to which they had been subjected, man sustained a severe nervous but he will probably recover. The gales measured a trifle over eight feet in length and was fully three inches in diameter where its body reached the largest swell.—Shelbyville Democrat.

Treasure in a Cave.

While making excavations recently near Tailadega, Alabama, some prospectors discovered a large opening in the hillside resembling a cave. Upon "Confederate Brigadier," so dear to Bour- passage leading towards the city was disand continued their explorations, going as far as a mile underground. They describe the opening as about three feet One company in New York is attracting wide by six feet high. When about a hammer, an old piece of a saw, several Prove Priceless; Peculiarly Prompt; Per parts of different kinds of weapons, and ceptibly Potent. Producing Permanent seventy \$20 gold pieces tied up in a leather sack. This cave or underground passage is thought to have been the ren-

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and cartarrh-Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. see by 20,000.

THE MEN WHO WORE THE GREY. Formed Under Promising Auspices.

(From the Columbia Record, of the 18th.) The gathering at th: Court House last night, in response to he call issued some days since for a meeting of the Confederate army survivors residing in Richland county, cominent figure had its origin from a war a very notable one in the size of the ter unknown. The scheme which has assemblage and the character of the men Lieutenants, non-commissioned officers and privates. Every branch of the service and every grade of rank had its representatives. in 1835. He became a linguist of con- and as one glanced over the roll of names gone by, when Lee and Jackson and Beau- and faster until the train was running pacity, and to him the future financier aggard and Johnston led the flower of the fifty miles an hour. Then Roberts real lonfederacy in many a desperate encounrlingame was appointed to represent the | ter. And when one turned away from the | just in time grasped the lever at Knoxcited States at Pekin he visited Paris on roll to look upon its signers, and saw here s way and took a liking to Butler, who an empty sleeve and there a pair of ad acquired quite a Parisian polish. crutches, and everywhere manifestations of soldierly bearing, and then thought of the days that had intervened since the war, which have followed is, he realized what a magnificent body of men the old Confederate army must have been.

A little after S P. M , on motion of Capt. called to the chair, and Dr. A. N. Talley Capt. Brown moved that a committee of

Dr. Fisher moved to amend by making he number nine instead of five, which was agreed to, and the Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Brown, Leitner, Lips comb, Haltiwanger, Rowan, Richbourg, Douglas, Swaffield and Bachman. Pending the report of the committee, on motion of Capt. U. R. Brooks, the mem-

bers went forward and enrolled their names, to the number of sixty-three. The main features of the constitu which was submitted by Mr. C. M. Dougcountrymen. At last they called in the las on behalf of the committee, are that the colored manager. Butler soon straightened name shall be "Confederate Survivors' Asout the intricacies in which the accounts of sociation of Richland County," and that the objects shall be the cultivation of fra-"When the war between France and ternal relations between survivors of the China was imminent, Butler succeeded in | Confederate army, sicx benefits in cases of sepulture of members when necessary; also provides for funeral honors to all members. The initia ion fee is fixed at 50 cents, and membership dues at \$1 per an-

> The officials elected are as follows: President, Col. A. C. Haskell. First Vice Presiden , Col. F. W. McMas-Second Vice President, Capt. Angus P

Third Vice Presidert, Maj W. Z. Leitner Secretary, Charles H. Douglas. Chaplain, Rev. W. C. Lindsay. Treasurer, A. D. Hultiwanger. Sentinel, Ainsley H. Monteith. Surgeon, Dr. A. N. Talley.

Visiting Committee, Messrs. John T Rhett, Samuel W. Rowan, C. J. Beck, W T. Butt and Richard O'Neale.
Auditing Committee, Capt. W. K. Bachman, Dr. W. C. Fisher and General R. N.

Richbourg. Captain W. K. Bachman offered the fol lowing resolutions, which were received with tremendous applause and adopted "Preplyed That the Survivors' Associa-

ion of Richland County, this day organized, desire to express to the Hon. Jefferson Davis, the assurance of the continued confidence and abiding sympathy, respect and admiration of the survivors of Richland county

association be requested to convey the action of this Association to Mr. Davis." Prior to the adoption of the above, Capt. O'Neale, Col. McMaster and some others favored the addition of a preamble setting precision of a Parisian; his manners are as to meet Mr. Davis at the Macon Fair to olished as though he were a Bourbon in greet him in person, they here take this form of expressing their esteem, &c., but Col. Haskell, Dr. Talley and Capt. Bach-man thought the resolutions best as they were, without the in roduction of any extrancous matter, and that view prevailed. On motion of Capt. Brooks, Mr. Jefferson Davis was made in honorary member of the Association.

The Association then adjourned, and all present expressed themselves as being was captured, including 300 ponies, 10,000 highly gratified with the success of the

IS HE KING HOPKINS LA

He Has the Same Nose and Distinguished Man-Iners of the Noble William-The Possible Effects of a Combine Between Hopkins and A Tragedy Sear the Franco-German Frontier. the Fair Claimant.

egard to alleged descendants of British royalty has created a good deal of talk among near Raon-Sur-Plaine: Saturday morning Victorie's subjects who are residents of New 2 party of five sportsmen and four beaters York. One of these appropriate claims to have 2 were following a path on French territory, proof to upset the succession to the Croan, seven yards from the frontier, when a perand the other to have so clear a title to the possession of the property of his ancestors, now held in this country, as to make a contest for its holding worse than useless. Englishmen profess to look at the subject as a project started in the way of speculation, but do not deny that there may be some foundation for the subject matter, as the School. German officials declare that a peculiar habits of the Georges and their de- German soldier named Kaulmann, who scendants and well known facts of unwritten history.

The picture of the face of Caroline Louise while resident here, has but to be looked as

sibly be her mother.

Her statement is so straightforward that, in spite of all the obstacles likely to be thrown in the way of proving its truth and authenticity, shaking, as it does, the foundations of the throne of one of the most powerful empires in the universe, many people stand ready to take up the cudgels for Miss Kent. Thes people are not only inimical to the present occupant of the throne, but are bitterly opposed to the succession. If her claims are established they will not be allowed to be ignored.

To a Star reporter the British Consul-General said yesterday, that he had not as yet had an opportunity to read the Star's article, as he had only lately returned from Europe; but had it preserved for last night's perusal. Until he had looked over it he would not express an opinion as to anybing stated therein.

The Star's own particular claimant, larence George Hopkins, is no less entitled to consideration from the fact of his close resemblance to the same family, but there is a much more striking resemblance to William, his alleged maternal grand father, than to any other of the family. He has the same nose, the identical unstudied care about his dress, but the same ook of intelligence of the high patrician order shows in every ine of his face. His eye has the glance of the born to command, and although he may have used it for the common every-day purpose of selecting type from the case for breed winning only, of November. For the information of all its fire is undimmed, showing that force of concerned we print section 1564 of the circumstances has not for a moment statutes relating to game birds: quenched the ambition of his life-the re-

make a combination too strong to be remutual claims can be prosecuted together, mitted." instead of making it a double issue from two points of departure. Its outcome no one can foresee, but until its decision it must create no small uneasiness among people high in authority in Merrie England. -New York Star, Sep . 28.

Pierce's "Pleasant Furgative Pellets,"

Positively Popular Provoke Praise; Profit; Precluding Pinples and Pustules; Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Price, Petty. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Plenty.

The latest indications are that the Prohibition amendment is defeated in TennesA MAD ENGINEER

Goes at a Terrible Speed and Wants to Leap from a Window. DES MOINES, IOWA, Sept. 29.-Fireman Roberts of the Wabash road arrived here vesterday on his train, and tells a thrilling story of his experience with a mad engineer. When the train drew out of this place Tuesday, Engineer Botsworth appeared to be all right, but before they had gone far Roberts noticed that his companion acted queerly. At Harvey in the hospitals. he should have stopped for water, and the fireman backed the train down to the proper place, while the engineer acted in a dazed manner. Once again on the lerable ability e had a brother attached memory reverted to the days, long since road Botsworth began to travel faster ized that Botsworth was deranged, and ville and saved the train going through an open switch. Faster flew the engine. Botsworth standing by with a vacant smile, and as they thundered through Bacon the maniac gave a yell and started to spring from the cab window. The watchful fireman caught him by the legs and while he balanced him on the window ledge he managed with his foot to stop the train. The conductor helped to Augus P. Brown, Co. A. C. Haskell was get Botsworth back to the baggage car, where he was carefully guarded to Ottumwa and there turned over to the authorities. It is believed to be paralysis

The Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia, began business September 3d, 1878. Guarantee fund, invested in bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate), \$108,000.

The Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia is the largest and the leading Life Association in the South. Over one million of dollars has been paid in cash to the families of deceased mem-

The cheapness of its plan is demon strated by the experience of those who are insured. In illustration of this fact, we take Policy No. 3, held by Mr. W. P. Tams, Cashier of the Augusta National Bank, Staunton, Va.,—Policy issued September 23, 1878,-\$1,000-consequently it has shared every cost that has come against the Company. The entire cost to Mr. Tams in eight years and six months, Membership Fee, Annuals, and Mortality payments, has been but \$70.44. or an average annual cost of \$8.28. At the date of this insurance Mr. Tams was 27 years of age.

A policy of even amount and date in one of the most popular Old Line companies on the ordinary life plan, payable at death only, would have cost him \$192.75, or \$21.50 per year—a saving of \$122.31 in favor of the Valley Mutual. Theories are easily advanced and jealous rivals abound in them, but facts can

not be refuted. First-class agents can get liberal contracts by applying to LEE HAGOOD,

Manager So. Ca. Department, Columbia

How Colorow Was Caught.

WASHINGTON, September 27 .- A report Lieutenant Burnett on the late Colorow war has reached here. It indicates that the attack upon Colorow was most unjustifiable, and says that Colorow, with his entire band, including women and children, vere en route to the agency in Utah, having determined to abandon their claims to the old reservation, when they were overtaken about twenty-five miles from the agency by two officers of Colorado com-panies. They asked Colorow to stop where he was until the troops came up. He refused, saying the squaws had gone on ahead. They said "All right. Go on; we will not molest you," and, shaking hands, rode away.

The next night the Indians camped near the line of a reservation, supposing themselves on the right one and entirely safe. Next morning the Indians were attacked while at breakfast by the Colorado troops and cowboys. One man, two girls and a baby were killed and several others wounded, and the entire Indian property sheep and goats, 5,000 pounds of meat and all camp equipage.
Indian Commissioner Atkins denounces

it as the greatest outrage in the history of our relations of the present generation with the Indians.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The following details The two recent stories told by the Star in have been received concerning a shooting son sanding behind a clump of trees on the German side, eighty-yards from the frontier, fired three shots at them. The first bullet did not hit any one, but the second killed one of the beaters, and the third severely wounded a gentleman named Wanger, a pupil at the Saumur Cavalry was detailed to assist the forest guards in preventing poaching, fired the shots. Kaufmann affirms that he shouted three times for the party to halt before firing at them. He believed that they were on German territory. The sportsmen declare that heard nothing. Officials on both sides of the frontier are making inquiry into the shooting.

To Make an Early Start.

The last Republican National Convention adopted a resolution providing that the National Committee should issue its call for the next convention at least six months in advance of the date of assemblage. If the convention meets in June the call must he made in January. There is a movement on foot to have the committee meet in Washington in December, on the assemlage of Congress, to decide the time and place of holding the convention. Chicago eems to think she has a permanent mortgage on the national conventions of all the ties, but Cincinnati and St. Louis will both test conclusions with her, and there are not a few advocates of holding the convention in the city of New York, because this is considered the pivotal point of the com-ing election. Benjamin F. Jones, of Pitts-burg, and Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford, as chairman and secretary of the committee, will probably soon get their instructions from Stephen B. Elkins, who was the real boss of the committee, as to what shall be done.-New York World.

The Game Law.

At the last session of the Legislature the law for the protection of game birds was

"It shall not be lawful for any person in covery of his inheritance, with all its right this State, between the first day of April ful powers, and the possession of the vast and the 1st day of November, in any year sums now illegally wi hheld from him.

Mr. Clarence Geo:ge Hopkins, whose sue with such intent, or to sell or expose claims the Star has already set forth, is no doubt ready to confer with Caroline Louise woodcock or pheasant, and any person Kent, and will undoubtedly do so, as by found guilty thereof shall be fined not less joining their mutual interests they may than ten dollars, or be imprisoned not less than ten days, which fine, if imposed sisted: At any rate it is Mr. Hopkins' firm | shall go one-half thereof to the informer determination to make some arrangement and the other half to the school fund of with Caroline Louise Kent by which their the county wherein the offence was com- and the convention adjourned.

An Offensive Breath

Is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseperable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst

Lieutenant Governor, H. B. Pierce for man for Attorney General.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of Interest Gathered from Various Quarters.

It is thought that about one-fourth of the tobacco crop of Virginia is ruined by frost.

The strike in the Louisville, Ky., woollen mills, which was begun two months ago, has collapsed. The scarlet fever epidemic in London is still spreading. There are now 1,600 cases

Pat Kearney, a well-known Irishman of Atlanta, was run over by a freight train Monday and instantly killed. The strike at the American iron works of Jones & Laughlin, of Pittsburg, Pa., has ended in favor of the strikers.

The large wholesale liquor house of Adams, Smith, Herron & Co., Chicago, was closed by the sheriff Tuesday. A stay of execution has been granted in acob Sharp's case by Chief Justice Ruger, of the Court of Appeals, until October 6.

Gen. Edward Hopkins, Collector of Cus

Edward T. Dunn, retired Paymaster the highest authority at Washington. General of the United States Navy, died in Baltimore Tuesday evening. He was 77 vears old.

Admiral Luce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, has withdrawn his re quest to be relieved and will retain his command. Cholera returns for the past twenty-four hours: Messina, sixty-eight new cases and

two deaths; Palermo, one new case and three deaths. Anarchist Oscar Neebe, under sentence for fifteen years in the penitentiary, has been placed in Joliet prison, there to serve out his sentence.

In the Democratic county convention at the Belleview House, Cincinnati, the administration of President Cleveland was heartily endorsed. General F. C. Latrobe was unanimously

cominated as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Baltimore. He has twice been elected to the same office. Daniel Willis, in his 78th year, feil dead

on the roadside in sight of his house, on Wednesday afternoon. He lived about six miles north of Spartanburg. Mgre. Galinberti has remonstrated with

the Russian government, on behalf of the Holy See, against the treatment to which Catholics are subjected in Poland. A special dispatch from New Laredo. Mexico, says that by the overflowing of two rivers the towns of Guerro and Mier,

near the Rio Grande, have been almost destroyed. Secretary Lamar has returned from New Hampshire, where he has been spending and freight both ways if not satisfactory. his vacation. While there Mr. Lamur completed a considerable portion of his

annual report. Recorder Smyth, of New York, has sen tenced Daniel M. Lyons, the slayer of thlete Joseph Quinn, to be hanged on November 25 next. A motion for a new trial was denied. In the United States Court in Boston a

decision was rendered Monday sustaining the demurrer on the Bell Telephone Company against the government suit, and the case was dismissed. Archbishop Walsh has issued a pastorial, in which he says he hopes the people will refrain from violence and continue in the

paths of justice. Such a course, he says, will bring peace to Ireland. A force of police and bailiffs at Kilbarry. Ireland, seized a number of cattle for pay-ment of rent, but a crowd gathered and attacked the officers, compelling them to retreat and leave the cattle behind.

The largest tenant on the Marquis of Lansdowne's Lugacurran estate has re-deemed his holding by paying the amount costs. His example will be followed by other tenants. An attempt at train-wrecking was made on the railway between Cork and Youghal Monday night, to prevent the police from

yesterday. The telegraph wires were also Advices from Moscow say that an official intimation has been received by the whole Russian press to abstain from attacking Germany and Prince Bismarck. This is

riendly overtures. By the falling of a scaffolding around the court house building in Charleston pit of her stomach, back, etc. She did on Tuesday, Contractor Kerrigan and not take any B. B. B. and the node on seven colored workmen were precipitated her stomach ate through to the cavity. to the ground and all seriously, and some | She continued on the decline and wasted of them perhaps fatally injured.

The jubilee receptions in honor of the to the priesthood commenced Thursday at speedily cured-the other did not use it the Vatican. The Roman police seized the and died. It is most assuredly a most Pope's jubilce medals, which were stamped wonderful blood purifier. I refer to 'Papa Leo XIII Pontifex et rex." At the consistory to be held in December,

the Pope will confer the cardinal hat upon Archbishop Richard, of Paris, and Monsignore Persico, at present on a special mission to Ireland, and will also invest Cardinal Jacobini with the cardinal's hat. Therley, was arrested in the National Ex-change Bank at Lynchburg Monday while bottles, and although used irregularly attempting to have a check on the New

Orleans National Bank for \$15,000 cashed.

The check is either raised or a forgery. The Inter-State Commerce Commission esumes its sessions in Washington on October 12. Its present docket contains about forty cases, which are assigned for a hearing before November 10. The Charleston, C., colored passenger case will be heard on the 19th.

At the eviction of Michael Lane and his family yesterday at Ardnacrusha the Lanes made a stubborn resistance. Mrs. Lane cracking the skull of Inspector Riley with poker. Lane and his brother-in-law were inally clubbed into submission by the po-

lice.
Mr. Russell, M. P., attempted to address a Unionist meeting at Plymouth Monday evening, but there was so much opposition and hissing and hooting that he could not proceed. On leaving the hall he was hustled and assaulted. The usual resoluions were not passed. Mrs. Lucy Parsons, wife of the con-

demned Anarchist, appeared in the police court Tuesday to answer to the charge of distributing hand-bills on the street in violation of the city ordinance. She was adjudged guilty of a technical violation of the ordinance, and fined \$5, which fine was afterwards suspended by the judge. Two unknown men attempted to enter

the house of Mrs. John Botts, of Chadron Neb., and when she told them to go away one pulled a revolver. Thereupon Mrs Botts pulled her revolver and fired first, putting a bullet through the stomach of one and into the thigh of the other intruder One wound was fatal, the other uncertain. A special from Columbia, Texas, says: In a fight Sunday night, in Matagorda county, between a large mob of negroes and a posse of whites, four negroes were killed. It is not known how many were

wounded. Two whites lost two horses in

the fight. The trouble arose over the kill-

ing of a colored constable who had started

out to arrest a white planter. The New York State Democratic Con-Wemple for Comptroller, Lawrence J Fitzgerald for State Treasurer, and Chas.

just been tried at Riga, Russia, on thirteen distinct charges of arson. The evidence showed that an extensive conspiracy had been formed to defraud insurance companies. Sixteen of the prisoners were sen tenced to Siberia for life, nineteen were acquitted and the remainder were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The Naval Board which was appointed

armored battle-ship designed by the Bar-The Massachusetts Republican Conven- row Ship Building Company of England tion nominated by acclamation Oliver has completed its labors. The last estimate Ames for Governor, J. Q. A. Brackett for for constructing the hull and fitting \$1,890,000, and for engines and machinery Secretary of State, Alanson W. Beard of \$486,000, total \$2,376,000, which is \$124, Boston for State Treasurer, Chas. R. Ladd 000 less than the sum appropriated. The of Springfield for Auditor, A. J. Water- report of the board has been presented to Secretary Whitney.

A Woman as U. S. Marshal.

Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States

Supreme Court presided in the United States Circuit Dourt at St. Louis on the morning of the 26th ultimo. He annonneed that a vacancy existed in the office of the United States marshal in this district, occasioned by the death of Marshal Couzins, and that the Comptroller of the Treasury had demanded the appointment of a Marshal ad interim. Justice Miller said he had determined to appoint as Marshal ad interim Phocebe W. Couzus, the daughter of the deceased Marshal. The statute required that she should give bond in the sum of \$20,000, and take the oath of office before the clerk of the Court. He did not observe Miss Couzins in Court, and would say that as soon as she could furnish the bond she could qualify and at once enter upon the duties of the office. The announcement appeared to surprise several nouncement appeared to surprise several dolden Medical Discovery, and got attorneys, who were not prepared to hear the appointment of a woman, but it its, and visal strength, will be establish should be remembered that Miss Couzins oms for the district of St. John's, died in has for a long time directed the executive Jacksonville, Fla., in the 77th year of his affairs of the office, and she possesses the friendship and influence of men in

"What is Woman's Worth"?

Asked a fair damsel of a crusty old bachelor. He did not know, so she said: "W. O. man" (double you, O man). But a woman feels worth little if disease has invaded her system and is daily sepping her strength. For all female weaknesses, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" stands unrivaled. It cures the complaint

timately associated with the name of the successful advertiser. As, for example, ECTLES for \$5.00. Robert Bonner of the Ledger; H. T. Helmbold, A. T. Stewart, John Wanamaker, Amos Lawrence and a host of others more or less noted for their great shrewdness and business aptitude. ---

Pianos and Organs.

N. W. TRUMP. Columbia, S. C.

One Lived, the Other Died.

our cook. About eighteen months ago she became sickly and had a cough and was confined to bed, and it was thought that she had consumption. The treatment by physicians failed to give relief. In December, 1884, a node or knot the size of a goose egg formed just above the pit of the stomach, which, when lanced, discharged matter for eight or nine months. One of these also formed under her arm, and three on her back. which discharged matter for a considerable time For six months of this time she confined to the house, and most of the time in bed. The stomach often refused food, by rejecting what she had eaten. She used a great deal of medicine, but failed to be cured. I bought one bottle of your B. B. B. (made in Atlanta, Ga.) and gave it to her and she E. VAN WINKLE & CO., Atlanta, Ca commenced to improve. I then bought and gave her three bottles more, and she continued to improve, and in two aiding in evictions on the Ponsonby estates months' time her cough had ceased, her constitution strengthened, appetite and digestion good, all discharges ceased, nodes or knots disappeared and she went to work apparently healthy and fattened

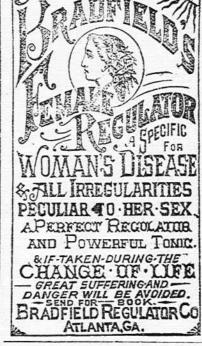
up greatly. This woman had a married sister of aken to indicate that the Czar has renewed near the same age who was affected in precisely the same way and about the same time. The had nodes or knots on away, and finally died.

These were two terrible cases of blood 50th anniversary of Pope Leo's ordination poison—one used B. B. B. and was merchants of this town. Yours truly, W. T. ROBINSON.

Tishabee, Ala., May 1, 1886. A SHERIFF RELEASED. For a period of sixteen years I have been afflicted with catarrh of the head which battled the use of all medicines A woman, who gives the name of Mrs. used. Seeing the advertisement of B. B. B., I purchased and used siz or seven have received great relief, and recom

mend it as a good blood purifier.
[Signed] J. K. HOLCOMBE, JR.,
Sheriff of Haralson county, Ga.

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